# **WEST Search History**

Hide Items Restore Clear Cancel



DATE: Friday, March 26, 2004

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Hide?	<u>Set</u> Name	Query	<u>Hit</u> Count
DB=USPT,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ			
	L13	(('EP 998046A') [ABPN1,NRPN,PN,TBAN,WKU]) and @pd > 20030707	0
	L12	(('JP02000138596A') [ABPN1,NRPN,PN,TBAN,WKU]) and @pd > 20030707	0
	L11	(('5040211') [ABPN1,NRPN,PN,TBAN,WKU]) and @pd > 20030707	0
	L10	(('5870471') [ABPN1,NRPN,PN,TBAN,WKU]) and @pd > 20030707	0
	L9	(('6418223') [ABPN1,NRPN,PN,TBAN,WKU]) and @pd > 20030707	0
	L8	(L7 and (inter\$1chang\$7 or de\$1interlac\$5 or inter\$1lac\$3 or pars\$3 or de\$1interleav\$3 or dis\$1interlev\$3 or de\$1interlev\$3 or Inter\$1lev\$3 or Inter\$1leav\$3 or dispers\$3 or permut\$4 or re\$1arrang\$5 or re-organi\$7 or shuff1\$4) near3 (random\$7 or pseudo\$1random\$7) near3 (column or vertical\$3) same (inter\$1chang\$7 or de\$1interlac\$5 or inter\$1lac\$3 or pars\$3 or de\$1interleav\$3 or dis\$1interlev\$3 or de\$1interlev\$3 or Inter\$1lev\$3 or Inter\$1leav\$3 or shuff1\$4) near3 (random\$7 or pseudo\$1random\$7) near3 (row or horizon\$7)) and @pd > 20030707	2
	L7	(L5 and (inter\$1chang\$7 or de\$1interlac\$5 or inter\$1lac\$3 or pars\$3 or de\$1interleav\$3 or dis\$1interlev\$3 or de\$1interlev\$3 or Inter\$1lev\$3 or Inter\$1leav\$3 or dispers\$3 or permut\$4 or re\$1arrang\$5 or re-organi\$7 or shuff1\$4) near3 (random\$7 or pseudo\$1random\$7) near3 (column or vertical\$3) same (row or horizon\$7)) and @pd > 20030707	2
m	L6	(('6035427'  '5910960'  '6323788'  '6023783'  '6314534'  '6125378'  '5963696'  '5870471'  '5668831'  '5106103'  '3766419'  '5635864'  '5410357'  '5040211'  '5175807'  '5175862'  '5717715'  '5781229'  '3916102'  '5734649'  '5761210'  '3633108'  '5692020') [ABPN1,NRPN,PN,TBAN,WKU]) and @pd > 20030707	0
Ē	L5	(L4 and (inter\$1chang\$7 or de\$1interlac\$5 or inter\$1lac\$3 or pars\$3 or de\$1interleav\$3 or dis\$1interlev\$3 or de\$1interlev\$3 or Inter\$1lev\$3 or Inter\$1leav\$3 or dispers\$3 or permut\$4 or re\$1arrang\$5 or re-organi\$7 or shuff1\$4) near3 (random\$7 or pseudo\$1random\$7) same (column or vertical\$3) same (row or horizon\$7)) and @pd > 20030707	4
n	L4	(L3 and (inter\$1chang\$7 or de\$1interlac\$5 or inter\$1lac\$3 or pars\$3 or de\$1interleav\$3 or dis\$1interlev\$3 or de\$1interlev\$3 or Inter\$1lev\$3 or Inter\$1leav\$3 or dispers\$3 or permut\$4 or re\$1arrang\$5 or re-organi\$7 or shuff1\$4) near3 (random\$7 or pseudo\$1random\$7) same (column or vertical\$3) same (row or matrix or horizon\$7)) and @pd > 20030707	4
□	L3	(L2 and (inter\$1chang\$7 or de\$1interlac\$5 or inter\$1lac\$3 or pars\$3 or de\$1interleav\$3 or dis\$1interlev\$3 or de\$1interlev\$3 or Inter\$1lev\$3 or Inter\$1lev\$3 or Inter\$1leav\$3 or dispers\$3 or permut\$4 or re\$1arrang\$5 or re-organi\$7 or shuff1\$4) same (random\$7 or pseudo\$1random\$7) same (column or vertical\$3)	10

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same (row or matrix or horizon\$7)) and @pd > 20030707 ((inter\$1chang\$7 or de\$1interlac\$5 or inter\$11ac\$3 or pars\$3 or de\$1interleav\$3 or dis\$1interlev\$3 or de\$1interlev\$3 or Inter\$1lev\$3 or Inter\$1leav\$3 or dispers\$3 or permut\$4 or re\$1arrang\$5 or re-organi\$7 or shuffl\$4) same 34 (random\$7 or pseudo\$1random\$7) near3 (row or column or matrix or horizon\$7 or vertical\$3)) and @pd > 20030707((de\$1interlac\$5 or inter\$1lac\$3 or pars\$3 or de\$1interleav\$3 or dis\$1interlev\$3 or de\$1interlev\$3 or Inter\$1lev\$3 or Inter\$1leav\$3 or dispers\$3 or permut\$4 or  $\Box$ re\$1arrang\$5 or re-organi\$7 or shuff1\$4) same (random\$7 or pseudo\$1random\$7) 33 near3 (row or column or matrix or horizon\$7 or vertical\$3)) and @pd > 20030707

# **END OF SEARCH HISTORY**

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L8: Entry 16 of 17

File: JPAB

May 16, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 2000138596 A

TITLE: INTERLEAVING METHOD, DEINTERLEAVING METHOD, INTERLEAVING DEVICE,

DEINTERLEAVING DEVICE, INTERLEAVE/ DEINTERLEAVE SYSTEM AND

INTERLEAVING/DEINTERLEAVING DEVICE

#### Abstract (1):

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To relatively easily eliminate deviation of data distribution with a simple configuration by arranging data to be transmitted in a matrix shape, randomly rearranging the data with at least either a column or a row as a unit and outputting the rearranged data time sequentially.

## Abstract (2):

SOLUTION: The <u>interleaving</u> part 50-j of a mobile station(MS) <u>interleave</u> transmission data, specifically, arranges data to be transmitted in a <u>matrix shape</u>, <u>randomly rearranges the data with a column and a row</u> as a unit and <u>outputs the rearranged</u> data time sequentially. A signal assembling part 50-k assembles the radio frequency signal of this output into a signal format that is suitable to transmission, a diffuser 50-l converts it into a diffusion signal, and a transmitter 50-m changes it into a transmission signal and transmits it through a duplexer 50-n and an antenna 50-p.

# 2 A 2000 A 20 E

Generate Collection

L8: Entry 9 of 17

File: USPT

Feb 9, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5870471 A

TITLE: Authentication algorithms for video images

#### Brief Summary Text (23):

In accordance with the invention, generally stated, a method is taught for authenticating a video image created by a camera or other video device. The visual image is transformed into a data format with a 2-dimensional array being created in which each pixel forming the image is represented by a data word of predetermined length. This array may be converted into a second 2-dimensional array of a size different than that of the first array to reduce the required data transmission rate. This is not an essential part of the algorithm but may simply be a practical necessity. It will be understood that the algorithm works for all pixel formats (512.times.480, 384.times.288, etc.). This conversion is performed using a set of rules by which certain rows and columns in the formatted array are eliminated. A first linear vector is now formed and includes the data words transferred from the first to the second 2-dimensional array. A second linear vector is formed by rearranging the data words in the first linear vector, the new locations of the data words in the second linear vector being randomly selected. A checksum is determined using the data words as arranged in the second linear vector. A header is created using the resulting checksum, information identifying the device used to create the visual image, and the time the visual image is produced. This header is attached to the formatted array. Other objects and features will be in part apparent and in part pointed out hereinafter.

# Detailed Description Text (18):

Referring to FIG. 9, a second manner for carrying out the method of the invention includes converting the original image array A1 to a second array A2, as before, with the rows and columns which are eliminated being determined in accordance with an established set of rules. Now, instead of converting 2-dimensional array A2 into a linear vector, a third 2-dimensional array A5 is created in which the rows and columns are shuffled in a random sequence. The code by which this shuffling occurs is again periodically changed so that the repositioning which results at one time differs from that which occurs at another. Thus, in array A5, the first pixel no longer is the pixel p.sub.0,0, but rather a pixel p.sub.mx,ny; and the last pixel no longer pixel p.sub.239,255, but a pixel p.sub.ma,nb. A checksum is again created, this time by calculating checksums for the rearranged rows and columns in array A5. The location within the array where the checksum determination starts is again based upon a formula which include values representing elements of the time the image is produced. The result is that the location in the array where the checksum starts will be different for one time at which an image formed to another. Once the checksum has been completed, a header H similar to that shown in FIG. 7 is formed. The first portion HP1 of the header again includes location and time information about the image and the second portion HP2 the checksum vector. The header is attached to the original image array Al to produce the authenticated image AI.

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L8: Entry 15 of 17

File: USPT

Aug 13, 1991

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5040211 A

TITLE: Reliable television transmission through analog channels

# Detailed Description Text (6):

Scrambling of the data is achieved by generating a suitable sequence of addresses in the address generator during the readout process. A pseudorandom rather than a truly random process is desired, since the sequence of addresses must be known at the receiver. Well known techniques may be used for this purpose. It has been found that a simplification may be used in the implementation of the scrambler that gives sufficient scrambling, in which the column addresses are pseudorandomly shuffled independently of the row addresses. Thus the rows may be read out at random using randomly rearranged column addresses.

L8: Entry 17 of 17

File: DWPI

May 3, 2000

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 2000-295192

DERWENT-WEEK: 200215

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# Basic Abstract Text (1):

NOVELTY - The method involves arranging data to be transmitted in a <u>matrix</u>. Either the <u>columns or the rows of the data are randomly re-arranged</u>, and <u>outputted</u> in a time series, to facilitate the interleaving.

## Standard Title Terms (1):

INTERLEAVED METHOD DATA ARRAY ARRANGE DATA MATRIX RANDOM REARRANGE COLUMN ROW OUTPUT TIME SERIES